THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 834. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 21ST, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

7an 727 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have to-day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port.

G. A MONRO.

Hong name—威华 *Gan Shing.*
Office on the premises of Messrs. W. Walsh & Co.

7an 728 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. E. G. BUISSONNET in our firm ceased on the 31st May last.

BUISSONNET & Co.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will from this date, carry on the business under the style of CHARTRON & MONNIER, and under the management of Mr. A. NACHTRIEB, who is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

CHARTRON & MONNIER.

30jy 725 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE, and JOHN MELANCTHON RINGER, under the Style and Firm of DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.

J. M. RINGER.

19an 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CESAR SCHNEPEL has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.

2an 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHEIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. ED. FIDER & Co.

4an 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY.

tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.

31se 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.

26ja 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases.	Tls.	6.00
Medoc, (do. do.)	"	5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do.	"	10.00
Sherry, (Vasas,)	"	8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coninghani,)	"	8.00
" " "	"	6.00
Port, " "	"	8.00
" " "	"	7.00
Sherry, "	"	8.00
Champagne,	"	12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,)	"	1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,	"	2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at such place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £50,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuklin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £6,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name— Wha-hee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BURTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORP'S

ORIENTAL CIRCULAR, AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 20th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18*s. per annum,* in advance.

THE ORIENTAL CIRCULAR is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices current of all descriptions of Merchandize,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to

Messrs. REES, GLANMORP & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—BATES, HENDY & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23dc-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.

tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31dc-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet and

VICTORIA ROSE

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A. PEACOCK"

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 14s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

CIRCULAR.

STEAM TO HONGKONG,
With H. M.'s Mails for Europe, &c.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

"ADEN,"

Captain EYRE, will leave Shanghai for the above place, on Monday morning, the 23rd instant.

WM. DAVISON,
Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 19th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.

21oc 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE
(NO. 22.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the screw pile Beacon has been replaced on the Centaur shoal, on the following bearings (Magnetic.)

Great Hush.....S. by E. ¼ E.
Plover Point.....W. by N. ¼ N.
Actæon Buoy.....E. S. E.

The "Centaur Buoy" has been removed.

A. F. GARDNER,
Acting Harbor Master.

Harbor Master's Office,
Shanghai, 21st July, 1866. } o 225

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11 30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	June 17	Hankow,.....	July 15
Hongkong,.....	July 16	Nagasaki,.....	„ 12
Tientsin,.....	„ 13	Yokohama,.....	„ 13

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Apr. 11	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	Mar. 23	May 14th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending July 20th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	
July—	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
14,—	575 a 580	600 ..	.....	460 a 465
18,—	590 a 600	610 ..	...	460 .. 468 a 470
17,—	600	615 a 620		465 a 469 .. 475 a 476
18,—	605	.....		455 ..... 470 ..
19,—	620	640 ..		..... 475 ..
20,—	620	.....		..... 476 a 478

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 21st, "Express" (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Maria" (Br. str.), Newman, from Ningpo; "Shansee" (Am. str.), Frind, from Hankow; "Betty Perle Back" (Ham. barq.), Blohm, from Swatow.

DEPARTURES.—July 21st, "Shoocy Leen" (Br. str.), Stewart, from Chefoo and Taku; "Delengles" (Fr. barq.), Dupont, from Newchwang; "Lauderdale" (Br. sh.), Hutchings, from London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Aden," from Hongkong, Capt. Burns. Per steamer "Dupleix" from Yokohama,—Messrs. Bishop, Aretz, Horel, Dubourquoi, and four Chinese. Per Steamer *Swee Ande* from Hongkong—Miss Cuplit, Mrs. Pauncefote, Child and Nurse, Messrs. A. F. Heard, O. Joost Nölting, J. C. Walker, 4 Europeans and 96 Chinese on deck. Per S. S. "Cadiz," from Yokohama, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. Almond, Messrs. Van Salthoud, Hocking, Wyse, Brady, Nance, Christian, Elias, Briston, Charton, E. C. Mirley.

DEPARTED.—Per Steamer *Ganges* for Hongkong—Dr. Alex. Fowler, Messrs. H. D. Cartwright, R. Wharton, M. Macleilan, P. Karberg. Per "Labourdonnais," for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Dore and daughter, Mrs. Durand and infant, Messrs. Prudler, Stocks Kursch, Remi de Montigny, Jas. Sutherland, W. Jackson, J. D. Foegeli, Hartmann, Dubourquoi, Lieut. O. Russell. 11 European deck passengers and 1 Chinaman.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Aden" with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THE London Mail of the 11th June, due in Hongkong on the 22nd July, and here on the 27th.—It arrived last year on the 28th July, per *Singapore*.

THE French Mail of June 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th July, and here on the 5th of Aug. It arrived last year on the 31st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

THE changing conditions of foreign occupation of the concession at Shanghai during a period of eighteen years, have tested severely enough, from time to time, the fitness of the old Land Regulations arranged by the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, as the tenure under which foreigners should acquire certain privileges in connection with the soil. Perhaps one of the most anomalous of the conditions referred to, which has gradually asserted itself as years went by, but which, before many more are passed, will have become matter of history, is that the constituency by which Municipal Councils were to be elected, and by which all the administrative powers of the foreign concession were to be exercised, for the levying of taxes, and the disbursement of all funds so collected; the charges of Police and the undertaking of public works, was composed exclusively of the land renters only, or their representatives. A result has taken place in natural sequence, which might have suggested itself to the framers of the original code as certain, sooner or later, to occur; namely that, as time went on, land renters would, one by one, wend homewards, with a goodly portion of the traditional pile invested in a rent-hold in one or other of the foreign concessions, and the constituency would be literally an absent one; while all the powers conferred by the Land Regulations were wielded in full force by their, comparatively speaking, irresponsible proxy holders. Any more preposterous state of matters, it would be difficult to conceive. It is the grossest violation of every principle of political economy that recognises the relations subsisting between taxation and representation. To meet the emergency in question, the consequences of which are already too apparent, a rule No. XIX was introduced into the proposed revised Land Regulations, extending the franchise to a body of foreign occupants having current residential interests, although not land renters. The entire principle of the constituency was changed. According to the new code, every annual contributor to the Municipal exchequer of Tls. 20 as a minimum, in the shape of assessment on land or houses or both, but exclusive of license fees; or any householder who pays a minimum rent of Tls. 700, was to have a vote in the collection of Municipal Councillors; the qualification for membership of the Municipal Council being of the same nature, and respectively Tls. 50 and Tls. 1,800. In the very animated and interesting discussion which preceded the adoption of this franchise at the meetings of Land Renters in March of this year, a variety of opinions were expressed advocating a more extended basis of representation. It was urged, and with much force, that every qualification should be recognised in view of the desirability of representing every interest. The Chairman, H. B. M. Consul, expressed himself in the strongest terms, as the representative of a constitutional government, in favour of a much wider extension of the franchise than that contemplated in Rule XIX. of the new code. He maintained, and we think with every justice, that the rental qualification should be reduced to the value of £100 and upwards; this basis would include, as he stated, a large class of educated persons from the very nature of the community, which the rule referred to would entirely deprive of what should be regarded as a right. Mr. Winchester's proposal to still further increase the constituency by admitting to vote, irrespective of any other qualification, all who paid municipal taxes in the form of town or wharfage dues, to the minimum amount of Tls. 25 per annum, although supported by some considerable show of reason and justice, could not, from its inherent antagonism to the general principles of representation adopted in the revised scheme proposed, meet with support. But that his view of the extreme desirability of a more widely extended franchise on its present basis of qualification, was both correct in principle and safe in its applicability to local requirements, the treaty consuls have now unanimously recognized, by adopting a still lower scale than that decided on by the Land Renters. It is consistent with the anomalous state of affairs admitted to exist in Shanghai, that anxiety for reform should be shown by the authorities, while the constituency is either apathetic or conservative. The reduction by one half of the standard of franchise which the treaty consuls recommend, will still leave it apparently higher than that adopted by our French neighbours, though perhaps not really so, when the difference in value of property in the two concessions is taken into account. The payment of Tls. 15 instead of Tls. 20 in taxes, and Tls. 450 instead of Tls. 700 as rent, is now recommended as the qualification for an elector; and the payment of Tls. 25 in taxes, or Tls. 900 rental, as that for a Councillor. We sincerely trust the revised scheme will meet the approval of the foreign governments, in preference to its more exclusive prototype. We fear its rejection would, in a very few years, find us under the same objectionable condition as at present of an extremely limited constituency; for as the foreign community extends, the rates levied in the shape of assessments will fall, and the inevitable fall in the rental will have the certain effect of showing that the basis of qualification had been pitched much too high, and that the limited interests of the day had been allowed to obstruct wide and important views of not very distant requirements. The tendency of all modern legislation in free communities, is to extend the possession of political or municipal power as widely as possible; not only as a right, but in order to enlist the co-operation of as many individuals as are competent to join in administering of the public interests. We have no doubt, therefore, that the views expressed in the revised Rule will meet with the full consideration of the authorities, on whose approval its final adoption depends.

THE connection between the Roman Catholic missionary system in China and the official action of the representatives of the French Government, although in a measure occult, is nevertheless from time to time sufficiently betrayed to the public to render a study of its tendencies instructive as well as interesting. It is indeed a lucky circumstance for the interests of the French Emperor in this part of the world—or at any rate for the manufacture of such interests—that a traditionary policy invests him with the championship of the Roman propaganda. He must find deep satisfaction in the reflection that the victorious arms of France, aided in some degree by the auxiliary battalions of Great Britain, have not only thrown open the marts of China to the commerce of the world, but have also accomplished the far higher and more salutary work of throwing down the barriers of heathenism before the mild and unambitious apostles of the doctrines of truth. His joy may have been troubled by the reflection that, side by side with this victory, went also a similar concession to the Protestant dissemminators of error; but the grief may have been assuaged by the thought that, not only had the heathen been cast into the dust, but that the armed exertions of France had been fully indemnified, with a very handsome balance besides, from the revenues of these conquered heathen. Sweet consolation lay in this idea; but other rewards were promised by the future. What if every missionary-priest who penetrated the interior with a passport from the Legation of Peking, were a herald of the political supremacy of France, no less than of the moral supremacy of the Pope? What if, in making a proselyte, he at the same time created a willing subject of the Emperor? Here was the key to that problem of conquest in the East which has so long been the day-dream of Paris; and in skilful hands the key has not been slow in turning in the wards of Chinese repellance. For years past, every missionary has worked with the consciousness of unfailing protection through right or wrong; every Chinaman has known that strenuous advocacy and assistance were held out to him, as the tempting reward of an easy reverence before a Catholic in lieu of a Buddhist shrine. The consequences have been inevitable, and the spread of Roman Catholicism throughout China is evidenced in the imposing plans for cathedrals, monasteries and schools which are on foot everywhere, from Canton and Shanghai to the capitals of Hu-peh and Sze-chuen. Up to the present, however, the system by which these results have been obtained has been a tacit one; or it might be said that the huge mass of political possibilities was still in that state of inchoate crystallization of which chemists speak, in which fibres shoot out, and cross each other without apparent symetry or design. Now, however, the order which was doubtless foreseen from the first by the careful composers of the ingredients, begins to develop itself; and it will be well if the resulting angles do not obtrude inconveniently upon the surrounding world. To abandon metaphor,—we learn upon undoubted authority that the Chinese Government has entered into a species of compact or treaty with the French Minister, in virtue of which all converts to Roman Catholicism are specifically withdrawn from primary jurisdiction on the part of their own authorities, and are placed under the protection as well as control of the priests ministering to their respective congregations, who are to have the right of examining all charges against converts, before action may be taken against accused individuals by the Chinese magistrates. The Bishop or Vicar Apostolic of each province is moreover invested with a species of official character, in virtue of which he is to be entitled to correspond directly with the high Provincial authorities on behalf of his converts and on religious matters generally, becoming thus a sort of ecclesiastical Consul general, with as many subordinate consuls as there are priests in his diocese. It is a singular reflection that the desire of the Czar to exercise a somewhat similar protectorate over the christian subjects of the Porte, was one ostensible cause of the last Russian war.

That a convention of this kind, creating so vast an *imperium sub imperio*, and apparently designed with the especial purpose of giving France some hundreds of *casus belli* whenever she shall stand in need of any, could have been entered into, save under direct compulsion, by the Chinese Government, seems almost incredible; and we should certainly have refused belief to the reports that have reached us on the subject, had we not indubitable information of its having been officially proclaimed in several of the provinces, and of its having been acted upon already in several cases. The questions that remain to be solved are, under what pressure has the Cabinet of Pekin yielded to this extraordinary invasion of of the Imperial sovereignty; and what are to be the results?

Under the circumstances, considering how much it had recently yielded, it is easy to understand how reluctant Sir Rutherford Alcock must have been to press the Chinese Government to a concession of the privileges sought for, in the case of the three little silk steamers.

CRIME IN SHANGHAI.

THE justice of the order compelling British subjects to register themselves at H. B. M. Consulate, and to pay $5 for the privilege of so doing, has always appeared to us very questionable. To compel people to register may be wise, but to compel them to pay these $5 under a penalty of $10, appears rather doubtful equity. A case, however, of which we published a report on Thursday, illustrates an advantage in the system that goes far to reconcile us to the exaction. Three individuals, named James Jury, William Smith, and Daniel Kerr, were charged before the puisne judge with not being registered, were requested to repair the omission within a week, and discharged. The affair appears very simple, but it implies more than is at first apparent. These men are representatives of a class over which it is an object to have the tightest possible hold, and which it is desirable to reduce to the lowest possible point. Messrs. Jury, Smith, and Kerr may, themselves, be patterns of morality; we know nothing for or against them. But they belong to that extremely objectionable class which figures in every municipal report under the head of unemployed foreigners, and an order to any members of that class to register, must serve one of two useful purposes. If it be obeyed, it enables the authorities to keep better account of the movements of the recruit; and if it be neglected, it has the still greater advantage of enabling the removal of the recusant from the settlement. Unrepresented foreigners of this class are very summarily dealt with; they come under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court, which gives them the option of leaving China, or the chain gang. But H. B. M. Consul cannot act so decidedly; so, unless they trespass in some manner within the pale of the law, unemployed Englishmen have a right to continue the eccentric existence they lead out of employment, so long as they can solve the mystery how to live without money or labour. It is a common and, like most such, a very true saying, that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives. This is singularly true of Shanghai, though not, perhaps, in the proportion named. It would hardly occur to residents in flourishing hongs, who clothe in fine linen and feed sumptuously every day, that many of their nationals are dependent on Chinese charity for food and drink; they hardly realise the picture of a foreigner begging a bason of rice from a Chinese eating house, or a few mouthfuls from the bason of a petty shopkeeper whom he sees at his meal in passing; and if they would turn over the leaf and watch this same individual in the evening, lunging about the door of sam-shu shops and sing-songs, they would be still more surprised to see him begging his evening grog or rather series of grogs, from rich Chinamen who pass in and out and respond with singular liberality to such appeals. But most difficult of all to realise, is the fact that the individuals who lead this existence like it. It must, we presume, be the variety which charms then; for this is only the peaceful side of an unemployed foreigner's life. He wants excitement occasionally, and finds it in various acts of aggression on final natives, varying from the extraction of a few vegetables from a passing basket, to a creek piracy. Sometimes, unhappy market gardners resent the exaction, and the unemployed one finds a pleasing excitement in handying abuse; at other he submits quietly and is quoted, an example of the superior docility of natives of this country. Such proceedings would not be tolerated in England; how much more agreeable, therefore, is life in China than at home. If a morning drink is required, or charitable shopkeepeers have been in vain appealed to for a meal, it becomes necessary to lay the coolie passing with a string of *cash* round his neck, under contribution. The victim objects to its being snatched away, possibly reports the occurrence to the police, but he cannot trace or identify the aggressor, and the rowdy secures both the excitement and the money. In an extreme case a raid is made on a neighbouring village, and here again the docility of the people is exemplified. Not long ago, two unemployed gentlemen made an excursion to Fa-whu, and returned with a couple of pecuis of rice, which it was ascertained they had quietly collected from several shops, as the reward of their exertions. The owners were invited to prosecute the depredators, but declined; "they were poor men and wanted it, maskee stealing a little rice." To indulge in the supreme luxury of creek piracy, however, implies possession of a certain amount of property. Some have boats of their own; but it is at least necessary to have money to hire one. The cruise is always enjoyable in itself; it may result in the acquisition of a supply of rice and vegetables only, or it may, as in a case recently brought before the Supreme Court, lead to the acquisition of a thousand dollars. But these large speculations are unsafe; it is wiser to rely on petty collections. The latter are grumbled at, certainly, but the former inspire the victims with an energy which sometimes impels them to trace, detect, and prosecute the culprits.

It will be seen, then, that absence of employment in Shanghai does not necessarily imply starvation. Life may be hard occasionally, but at the worst a charitable Chinaman can be relied on for a dinner, and sometimes means of procuring the fat of the land are at disposal. At the same time, the existence here of so very unfavourable specimens of foreigners cannot be regarded as satisfactory; and if the authorities can contrive, by registration or any other means, to reduce their numbers, it will be matter for congratulation. We do not for a moment imply that Messrs. Jury, Smith, and Kerr have been guilty of any of the eccentricities we have detailed. Their case has simply suggested the reflections we have made on the proceedings of some, among the "unemployed" foreigners who infest our settlement.

A FEW more so severe blows as have recently been dealt to the rowdy association in Shanghai, will suffice to convince its members that burglary and creek piracy are no longer paying professions. The risk of detection has become so great, and the degree of punishment when convicted so severe, that in weighing these against the chances of escape and gain, the latter scale will be found sadly wanting. The vigorous hand of the Supreme Court was needed to clear out the relics of the nest of rowdies who, after the cessation of the rebellion, turned to burglary and piracy the energies which they had previously devoted to smuggling arms and fighting; and it is doing its work well. Only a fortnight ago we recorded the condemnation to to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, of three men who had exchanged boats with a rich native in a creek near Soon-kiong, but had become liable to the accusation of robbery also, from the unfortunate fact that the boat to which they accorded the preference contained $ 1,000. A still more severe sentence has now been passed on two men concerned in a robbery of dollars from a boat which was lying off the settlement ready to go into the silk districts. The circumstances of this case show clearly that a system of espionage must exist among our Shanghai thieves, which would not discredit a gang of London burglars. At 2 P.M. only did the Chinese agent who was to conduct the expedition, receive 45,000 Carolus dollars from his employers; and between 8 and 9 P.M. only, on the same evening, did he place them on board the boat. Yet, five hours later, a party of seven men had collected; a boat suitable for their purpose had been borrowed, with or without the consent of its owners, from a schooner lying in harbour, and $9,000 of booty carried off. The promptness of action here shown suggests strongly that information must have been given by some person intimately acquainted with the movements

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of Messrs. Waller & Co. or their agents. It is, no doubt, within the sphere of a comprador's duties to keep an eye on the different boats which are likely at any time to yield a harvest of dollars to the ingenious reaper; and it is quite likely that symptoms of preparation for departure in so promising a boat as the one in question, would attract attention. But unless we conceive a system of sentinels and reliefs appointed to keep unfailing watch from the moment the first signs of activity were observed, we must infer collusion between some natives concerned and the thieves. Instances of treachery in the house are, we believe, by no means uncommon in Shanghai. It is a weakness of employers to believe themselves exceptionally lucky in having honest servants, while the vast majority of those belonging to other people are rogues; but the fact that this happy confidence is general, is small guarantee that is deserved. Our servants, in fact, look on us as objects especially designed for the practice of that moral agriculture in which Mr. Wragge was such an adept. The one redeeming point in the presence of foreigners in the country, is that they are a fertile source of dollars; and one class of the population especially condescends to minister to our wants for a consideration vastly larger than the monthly sum which is the apparent recompence of services rendered. The foreign intruder is their oyster, a just and lawful prey. Not to *exploitar* him would be to fail in patriotism; while to bleed him to an extreme point is a mode of revenge for the constant insult of his presence, congenial in the highest degree to the celestial mind. These first principles being admitted, it follows that any mode by which the laudable object in view can be furthered, is not only legitimate but praiseworthy; and where an opportunity offers of which it is not convenient to avail personally, what more natural than to give information to a third person who will carry out the enterprise? Many of the robberies we have of late so frequently mentioned, may, we believe, be attributed to an arrangement of this nature. If the servant does not care to commit the theft himself, he offers the necessary facilities to a professed burglar with whom he shares the profits.

If this view of the case be correct, it becomes doubly necessary to *extirpate* as quickly as possible a class possessing the recklessness and energy necessary to give effect to these proposals; and the vigorous action of the Supreme Court in deporting every foreign criminal brought before it, is doubly satisfactory. It only remains for a Chinese magistrate to deal with the numerous native criminals, with the rigour shewn by Ting-jih-chang when he filled the post of Taotai.

Summary of the Week.

A meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Gas Company has been held, at which accounts were exhibited showing the total expenditure of the Company to have been Tls. 167,000, out of which they were still indebted in Tls. 50,000, having however, available assets of Tls. 9,000. The Mercantile Bank is a creditor for Tls. 33,000, and is pressing for payment so imperatively that the company will either have to pay off that debt by another loan, before the 1st proximo, or be sold up. Several cases have been tried before the Supreme Court, of minor interest. The judgment in the case of collision between the *Nepaul* and some Chinese junks, of which we published the evidence in our last issue, will be found elsewhere. The report of the Finance Committee of the Municipal Council shows a falling off in revenue of Tls. 22,000, attributable principally to an over-estimation of the yield from Wharfage dues, and to a reduction which has been made in the assessment of the house LAX. Thompson, the American concerned in the robbery from Messrs. Waller & Co's silk boat, has been tried for murder and robbery with violence; but judgment has not yet been delivered. A meeting of treaty consuls has been held, of which minutes will be found in another column. It is singular that the eagerness for reform in Shanghai lies entirely with the authorities who, it will be seen have again reduced the rate of franchise, in a degree corresponding more nearly with the liberal tenour of the French Municipal regulations in this respect. A *resolution* was also passed that the Municipal Council should, in case of dispute, be sued before the representative of the reclaimant. This appears illogical. Individuals must always be sued before the consul whose protection they claim, and there is no reason why the latter should be reversed in this instance. The Council is elected by the community, and should be sued before a board of Consuls representing the community. The *Antelope* got ashore on Friday on a spot to the middle of the river near the premises of the Hongqua Wharf Company. She floated again with the returning tide, but had to incur the additional expense of a tug to take her down the river, turn her, and bring her back to her anchorage. On the next day the *Batavia* grounded on the same spot. The river would appear to be shoaling at this point and, if so, it is desirable that some information on the subject should be given.

The British Brig *Sarah* from Hongkong reports passing, off the north end of Formosa several pieces of wreck, the body of a European sailor and a Chinese sampan full of water, which were supposed to belong to some European vessel wrecked in that neighbourhood.

NINGPO letters state that the Chinhai riot has resulted in the arrival of a large body of troops on the spot, and in a demand by the authorities thus supported, for the rendition of one man out of every fishing boat to be decapitated. The punishment appears rather severe for resisting payment of an extra tax.

Our FOOCHOW correspondent complains of a total absence of news, but sends us the usual return of the export of tea, which will be found in the Supplement.

YOKOHAMA advices are singularly contradictory. The *Japan Herald* asserts that peace has been concluded between Chosiu and the Tycoon, on the terms of the former losing a large portion of his estates and going into retirement. The *Japan Times* on the contrary asserts that the first blow of hostilities has been struck, and that the *sama* holds himself ready to aid Chosiu when necessary. Both papers agree in condemning the absence of a provision for "drawback" from the new convention. A meeting of daimios is to be held at Kioto, for the purpose of discussing the opening of Hiogo to foreigners.

CHEFOO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Most painful news has just been received from the Kingdom of Corea. On the 7th instant, a Corean junk with the French tricolor at one of the mast heads, was observed entering the harbour. It brought the Reverend Abbe Ridel, Catholic Missionary, and eleven Corean Christians, who have fled from that country on account of the persecution now raging there by order of the father of the King, against the Christian churches. Mr Ridel reports that, in the month of February last, the King received intelligence that the Russians had crossed his frontier, and that they were holding intercourse with his subjects. At the same time the Corean embassy in China informed their sovereign that the Chinese had murdered two Catholic missionaries, and that it would be well to imitate this example. Upon this, a general order was issued to apprehend all the Catholic Missionaries (there being no other Missionaries) and to exterminate the Christians. Two French bishops and seven priests were arrested, and after having been cruelly tortured were beheaded. As a special favor a request by some of the missionaries to be executed on Good Friday, was acceded to. Only three Catholic priests remained, and they managed to hide themselves in the mountains. They determined that one of their number should endeavour to reach the coast, and come to this port for the purpose of asking the protection of the French Government for those who remained. Mr. Ridel was selected by his confreres for the task, and it was only in obedience to the united judgement of his brother priests, that he parted from them, and came on his present errand. He describes the devastation committed on the Christian church of the Coreas as appalling. One town, nearly all Christians, were ordered to renounce the faith. Many were martyred; others fled, and the greatest consternation prevails. The Pagan population are averse to the persecution, but they are too weak to resist. There were at the beginning of this year about fifty thousand Catholic Christians in the kingdom of Corea. The two priests who survive, if they can escape the researches of the King's soldiers, will try to keep alive the faith until fresh *missionaries arrive*; but they have lost everything. The library which existed in the capital city, containing many Corean books, and especially two dictionaries of the Corean language, compiled by the French missionaries with the labour of twenty-five years continual application, together with the printing establishment and material for publishing books in the Corean language, have all been destroyed. The loss to the science of languages incurred by the destruction of the above named dictionaries is, it is feared, irreparable. All the sacred vessels for celebrating the holy sacrifice of the mass have been destroyed by the King's orders, and the Christian church in the Corea is threatened with destruction. At the time Mr. Ridel left, the persecution had momentarily ceased, as the King found that it interfered with the harvest of the crops; but orders had been given to resume the work of extirpating the Christians in the approaching autumn.

Mr. Ridel left this by the *Nanzing* for Tientsin, in order to see the French Admiral, who is there at present, and it is expected that a French vessel of war will be sent to the Corea to demand reparation. The feeling in France when this sad news arrives there, will be so strong that the French government will hardly be able to decline assuming the responsibility of taking measures to prevent the recurrence of such cruelties. Such a wholesale massacre of French clergy by a Pagan monarch, without provocation on their part, will excite the strongest indignation not only, in France, but wherever belief in Christianity exists.

The Corean government is in a wretched state; the widow of the late king has adopted as youth for the sovereign, and it is the father of this youth who is the author of all these cruelties. The Corea is completely undefended. A gun-boat could make its way to the capital without any fear of resistance. The Corean army is a rabble unprovided with artillery or even muskets, and a very slight demonstration would suffice to induce submission. Mr. Ridel will most probably go to Pekin, and it is to be hoped that the British minister will not lose such an opportunity as this to ask, in conjunction with the French minister, for the opening of the Corea to European intercourse. This will be the surest way to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events. The Corean junk remains here during the journey of Mr. Ridel to Tientsin and Pekin, and is an object of great curiosity on the part of the inhabitants of this port.

TIENTSIN.

On the evening of the 10th inst., the temporary theatre of this pleasant little Port presented once more a gay and lively appearance, the occasion being "the second performance for the season" of the energetic and praiseworthy amateurs of Tientsin. This performance was principally got up in honour of the officers of H. B. M. "Barrosa" who have succeeded in making friends for themselves in every port in the East; and as it was known that their departure from Tientsin was fixed for the 11th, the preparations for the performance were more hurried than could have been desired. The pieces selected on this occasion were "A Dead Shot" and the trite but ever acceptable farce of "Box and Cox." Both pieces were played remarkably well, and where all excelled it is difficult to single out individual excellence. Without, however, incurring the censure implied in the well worn adage anent comparisons, we may venture to speak more particularly of the dramatis personæ. *Place aux dames:* and first of all we must of course allude to the heroine of the piece, Miss Louisa Lovetrick, who was personated by Miss Leicester in a manner worthy of that clever and fascinating pourtrayer of feminine grace and action. Miss Leicester's "get up" was hardly so good as that which she exhibited on former occasions, but this, no doubt, was owing to the haste with which the preparations were completed. Miss Leicester's acting was as usual graceful and easy, and she sustained her varied and rather difficult part with much tact and judgment. Chatter, the maid, was nervously, but, on the whole, creditably carried through by Miss Jolliffe, who was borrowed for the occasion from H.B.M. Gun-boat *Weasel*. The by no means easy part of Mr. Hector Timid fell to the lot of Mr. Deisee and was very efficiently performed by that gentleman. He played the bashful suitor, the insulted and irate gentleman, and afterwards the conscience-stricken duellist, with much success; and, in the final scene, where the agreeable *denouement* takes place, he acquitted himself quite well enough to elicit much hearty applause, and, when the curtain fell, loud calls for a re-appearance. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Joram for his clever rendering of Captain Cannon; and the part of Frederick Thornton, the crafty and finally successful suitor for Louisa, was tastefully and very creditably sustained by Mr. Larking. Mr. O'Johan's Wiseman was rather quietly performed, owing to the nervousness which Mr. O'Johan naturally felt upon his first appearance,—his part, too, not being sufficiently long to admit of his warming properly to his subject. Perhaps the best "hit" of the evening was the appearance of two stalwart "bullnies" in the scene where Frederick is brought in after the duel. Both of those respectable officials stand considerably higher than six feet, and their appearance in proper uniform drew forth considerable applause. After the conclusion of the first piece, the amusement was agreeably diversified with the performance of some brilliant pieces on the pinno by Mr. Allin; after which, Mr. Hughes sang a very pretty ballad in his best style. The farce of "Box and Cox" was likewise very successfully played, Mr. D. Canter throwing an amount of spirit and energy into his part of Cox, which more than compensated for Mr. Seebee's rather feeble representation of Box. Mrs. Bouncer was cleverly performed by Miss Leicester. On the whole, the amateurs of Tientsin have every reason to congratulate themselves upon their second performance, for notwithstanding various drawbacks, not a single flaw worth noting occurred to mar the general success. Indeed the opinion of all is, that the second performance was in every respect superior to the first, so that there is ample ground for believing that further efforts will develop fresh talent, and that the talent already exhibited only requires continued encouragement, to render the Tientsin Amateur theatricals a complete and triumphant success.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

PRESENT *at a Meeting of the Consular Corps held at the British Consulate, Shanghai, 12th July*, 1866.

George F. Seward, Esq., *U.S.A. Consul General*; Hen. A. V. Tettenborn, *H.P.M.'s Actg. Consul General*; W. Keswick, Esq., *H.B.M.'s Consul*; T. Kroes, Esq., *H.N.M.'s Vice Consul*; H. P. Hansen, Esq., *H.M.P. M.'s Consul*; R. Heinsen, Esq., *Consul for Hanse Towns*; Charles A. Winchester, Esq., *H.M.'s Consul*.

MR. SEWARD intimated that he had received a letter from Monsieur Brenier de Montmorand, intimating his inability to attend on account of indisposition.

The discussion of the scheme of revised Land Regulations approved at the Land Renters meetings of the 9th, 12th, 13th and 17th March, commenced.

It was agreed in reference to Regulation I. section 2nd, that the following note should be inserted immediately after such section.

"As the French Government appear to be desirous of establishing a separate system of regulations for the municipal control of that portion of the general settlement at Shanghai, which is described in the 2nd section hereof, it is understood that, so long as the action of that government shall preclude the extension of the Code of rules herein provided, these rules shall not be considered of any effect or force in the quarter referred to."

In the 3rd section, Mr. Seward moved the the substitution of the word "Hongque" for "American." This was assented to.

Some conversation took place with reference to Regulation IV; but it was not considered expedient to recommend any change.

MR WINCHESTER then referred to the high figures at which the right of franchise was fixed in Article XIX, and after a lengthened discussion it was agreed that the reading of this article to be recommended to Ministers and Governments should run as follows:—

"Every Foreigner, either individually or as a member of a firm, residing in the settlement having paid all taxes due, whose annual payment of assessment on land or houses or both, exclusive of all payments in respect of licenses, shall amount to Tls. 15 or Dollars 20 or upwards, or who shall be a householder paying a rental of not less than Tls. 450 or Dollars 600 per annum, or who, being a resident of 12 months standing shall be in receipt of an annual salary or income of one thousand taels, shall, be entitled to vote in the election of the said members of the Council and at the public meetings, and none shall be qualified to be a member of the said Council unless he shall pay an annual assessment exclusive of licences, of Taels twenty five (25) or dollars thirty three (33) or shall be a householder paying a rental of Taels Nine hundred (900) or dollars One thousand two hundred (1,200) per annum—provided always that this clause shall not entitle any firm to more than one vote."

It was agreed that Articles XVIII and XIX should be transposed, Article XIX becoming Article XVIII and vice versâ.

MR. WINCHESTER then referred to the necessity which existed for discussing some arrangement whereby the Council might have the means of ascertaining the views of the Chinese population with respect to new proposals on municipal affairs &c., and read to the meeting a memorandum prepared by Mr. Alabaster, descriptive of the position and functions of the persons entitled to be considered as the Tung-tze or headmen of the different sections and influential institutions of the native community.

The expediency of a provision for this want being cordially recognized, it was agreed that the following article should be adopted as No. XXVIII, and that the present article standing as XXVIII should become LXX.

"A Board of three Chinese delegates resident in the settlement, shall formed for the purpose of advising and consulting with the Council on matters affecting the Chinese population as regards taxation, maintenance of order &c. &c., in the following manner. The Senior Consul shall, during the month of March of each year, officially request the Taotae to direct the Tung-sze *(i.e.)* the representatives and headmen of the several native communities, guilds, chambers and clubs, to meet and elect three Chinese delegates aforesaid."

"Due notice and information shall be given to these delegates when such subjects are under discussion; but their functions shall be solely consultative. No new tax nor new measure of Police or Sanitary Regulation affecting the native community, shall take effect until the said Chinese delegates have been consulted thereon. They shall be invited to present written statements of their views, which shall be entered on the minutes of the Council meetings and published."

MR. WINCHESTER then directed attention to the note at the foot of page 26, relative to a "provision" for enabling individuals to sue the Council, and laid on the table two proposals, one for the constitution of a tribunal *ad hoc*, and the other regulating a mode of arbitration for such cases.

MR. SEWARD then stated that he believed the original proposal made by Mr. Winchester at one of the public meetings, contained the principle best adapted for attaining the required object, viz. the trial of the plaint in the Consular Court of the plaintiff, with a right of appeal to the Minister or Government, in event of either party being dissatisfied. He had drawn out a hurried sketch of the proposed regulation.

A lengthened discussion ensued, and as the opinions of the meeting evidently tended towards the adoption of the last proposal, it was arranged that Mr. Seward should produce his resolution at an adjourned meeting, the necessity of holding which had now become apparent.

Some conversation ensued with reference to Town Dues, and the letters addressed to the Consular body on the present system of Pilotage.

It was agreed that the meeting should stand adjourned to Monday, 16th instant, at 2 P.M. and same place.

PRESENT *at an adjourned Meeting of the Consular body, held at the British Consulate, 16th July*, 1866.

George F. Seward, Esq., *U.S.A. Consul-General*; A. Tettenburn, Esq., *H.P.M.'s Acting Consul-General*; H. P. Hansen, Esq., *Vice Consul for Portugal*; W. Keswick, Esq., *H.B.M.'s Consul*; H. S. Grew, Esq., *Vice Consul for Sweden*; T. Kroes, Esq., *H.N.M.'s Consul*; M. le Vete. Brenier de Montmorand; *Consul-General of France*; R. Heinsen, Esq., *Consul for the Hanse Towns*; Charles A. Winchester, Esq., *H.B. M.'s Consul*.

The minutes of the previous meeting, which had received the approval of the members present, were laid on the table.

MR. SEWARD having brought before the meeting his resolution making provision for the suing of the Municipal Council, it was agreed that the same should be referred to that body, more especially in regard to the arrangement for appeal, and if not objected to, be taken as adopted by this meeting.

Whereas,

These rules possess no force or effect except in virtue of the sanction accorded to them by the several Governments, each for its own people; and

Whereas,

Disputes are likely to arise from time to time concerning the authority vested in the Council in virtue of these rules; and

Whereas,

It is right and expedient that the several Governments, each for its own people, shall determine such disputes.

Therefore it is provided, that

If a citizen or subject of any foreign Government represented at Shanghai by an officer having judicial functions, shall consider himself aggrieved in respect of any right or privilege or otherwise, by any act of the Council, the said officer on proper representation shall endeavour to arrange a submission of the matter to arbitration.

But if the said officer shall be unable to effect a submission of the matter to arbitrators, he shall, at the petition of such citizen, or subject, proceed to hear the question, and to decide it conformably to an equitable consideration of the rules.

The said officer shall sit alone, and either party may appeal from his judgment to the Minister of the complainant's government at Peking, or in the absence of a Minister, to the complainant's government, who shall have full power to judge the same.

The decision upon the appeal shall be final.

All proceedings shall be taken in open court, and in the usual form of the court, excepting that notices, instead of usual processes, shall be served upon the Council. Witnesses may be compelled to attend by resort to the appropriate court. Notice to the Chairman of the Council shall be construed as notice to the Council. The Council may appear by the Chairman, or by any Councillor delegated, or by counsel.

Judgment may be given against either party failing to appear on notice being proven, but only after an examination of those appearing.

Judgments against the Council *(for specific performance)* in respect of rights, shall be respected by the Council; but if disregarded, on motion judgment for damages may be entered."

"Judgment for damages may be recovered on execution levied against property or moneys of the Council, in the hands of persons of the nationality concerned.

Appeal must be claimed within seven days after judgment shall have been notified *to the parties*, and perfected within 14 days after such notice."

It was agreed that the words "provided always that this clause shall not entitle any firm to more than one vote," be erased from the 1st paragraph of Regulation XVIII, *(transposed* at last meeting from No. XIX.)

Regulation XV.—The following alteration was agreed to in the sentence last but one. "Provided always that a term of *two months*," shall be substituted for "provided always that a term of ten days."

Bye-laws—It was agreed that, in reference to the penalties declared by said bye laws, wherever such penalties are stated absolutely, the terms used should be altered so as to make the sum stated the limit of the penalty.

This rule applies to the following bye-laws:—XXIV. XXV. XXXIII. XXXV. and XXXVI.

A discussion took place with reference to the subject of town dues as provided for in Regulation IX; but it was ultimately agreed on that no alteration in the wording thereof should be introduced.

The *following resolution* was then placed on the table by Mr. Winchester.

"That this Consular meeting agrees to recommend the favorable consideration of the "Revised land Regulations," with the amendments and suggestions as noted in the minutes of the sittings of the 12th and 16th July, to their respective appropriate national authorities, with a view to obtaining for them, after examination, the necessary sanction and authority to render them legally binding and operative, on their respective citizens and subjects."

The foregoing was agreed to by all the Consuls present, with the exception of the French Consul-General, M. le Vete Brenier de Montmorand, who reserved his vote.

It was understood that M. Brenier refrained from taking part in the discussion of the proposed "revised Regulations" in compliance with the instructions of his government.

The *subject* of Pilotage *arrangements* was then discussed, and certain resolutions to be hereafter circulated, agreed to.

(Translation.)

"The Consul General of France gives his adhesion to the arrangement provided in the case of difficulties arising between the Municipal Council of the Anglo American Concession and the citizens of any nationality concerned, as well as to that made at the meeting of the 16th instant in respect to Pilots; but he claims to reserve his vote generally on the English Land Regulations, till he receives the authority of his department, or till his colleagues intimate their concurrence in those established by the French Government for the French Concession."

The foregoing translation of a memorandum by M. Le Vete. Brenier de Montmorand, Consul General of France, is added to the minute of the 16th July 1866, at his request.

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

MINUTES *of the adjourned Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the 15th June*, 1866, *held at the Office of the Agents of the Company, on Monday, the 16th July*, 1866, *at Three o'clock p.m.*

Present:

C. J. King, Chairman, and Messrs. H. Evans, W. Pearson, E. Behre, J. B. Tootal, G. Cowie, E. Lawrance, Wm. Hargreaves, J. Bernard, G. H. Fitzroy, R. R. Westall, W. H. Barton, and F. E. Wright.

The notice convening the meeting was read. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The joint opinion of Messrs. P. Mybaugh and E. Lawrance as to the power of the Directors to make a further call was also read, and was to the following effect.—"We have considered the "various questions submitted to us by the "agents of the Company, and are of opinion "that

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"The Shanghai Gas Company, not being "an incorporated Company governed by the "Letters Patent Act," or by any special "Act of its own, nor being an incorporated "Company governed by a special Act of "Parliament, or by Royal Charter, or regis-"tered under the Joint Stock Companies Act "1856-58, is a mere large copartnership, "whose affairs are regulated by the ordinary "rules and principles of the Law of Partner-"ship.

"Applying to it these rules and principles, "we look at the so-called Deed of Settlement "of the Shanghai Gas Company, as their ar-"ticles of co-partnership, containing the terms "and conditions upon which the co-partner-"ship was formed, and the business of the "Company to be carried on.

"The Deed of Settlement does not provide "in any way for such a contingency as has "happened in the affairs of the company, and "leaves the solution of the question submitted "to us, to the test of the principles of co-"partnership.

"The Shareholders are merely co-partners, "contributing each a certain share of the "capital of the concern, entitled to a share in "the profits—proportionate to the share con-"tributed by him, being liable, as between "themselves, each to the same share in the "losses, as he has in the profit, but as regards "third persons their liability is unlimited.

"The Directors may render the sharehold-"ers liable, beyond the amount paid up on "their shares, upon contracts made within "the scope of their general authority, or un-"der a special authority, and for all debts so "incurred, the shareholders refusing to con-"tribute their share may be sued as contri-"butories.

"Whilst calls are due the debts must be "paid thereout.

"In the case of the Shanghai Gas Compa-"ny, we are informed that the capital has "been paid up and expended, and the ques-"tion submitted to us is, whether a call can "legally be made upon the shareholders, for "the purpose of providing the funds for car-"rying on the business of the Company.

"We are clearly of opinion that no call can "legally be made, (*i e*) that there exists no "mode of enforcing payment of a call, after "the capital of the Company has been paid, "even though a majority of the shareholders "should decide on so doing.

"In the analogous case of ordinary partners "who have contributed each his share of the "capital, so long as the capital lasts the busi-"ness may be carried on, unless otherwise "provided, but the moment the capital is "gone the partnership may be dissolved by a "Court of Equity and neither before nor after, "can an unwilling partner be called upon by "his co-partners to contribute more than his "share of what may be found to be due, "after winding up the business.

"Looking at the insuperable legal object-"ions which exist to the making of any "further call on the shareholders, unless *all* "consent, we recommend that the capital "stock and plant of the Company should be "re-mortgaged or otherwise dealt with, for "the purpose of obtaining the funds necessa-"ry for working the Company."

"Philip A. Myburgh.
"*Barrister at Law.*
"*June 25 h*, 1866.

"Edw. Lawrance.
"*June 28th*, 1866."

Complete statements of the accounts of the Company were also laid on the table, from which it appeared that there were liabilities to the amount of Tls 50,000, and assets only to Tls. 9,000. Of this sum Tls. 33,000 was owing to the Mercantile Bank, which was pressing for payment.

The Chairman wished to say a few words in reference to these accounts. On his return to Shanghai recently, he found he was left alone on the Board of Directors, and felt inclined to do as others had done; but had refrained, thinking he might be of some use. The accounts now laid before the meeting showed very fairly the receipts, and the way in which they had been expended. The professional gentlemen appealed to having expressed an opinion that the Directors had not the power to make a further call to meet their liabilities, he (the Chairman) had made more than one endeavour to persuade the Mercantile Bank to renew its loan, and, in the first instance, not altogether unsuccessfully. Subsequently, however, Mr. Baker arrived from England, and so unfortunate commercial advices had been received, that these hopes had been disappointed, and the Bank had sent in a demand for payment on the 1st of August. He (the Chairman) had next appealed in two other directions, and not als gether hopelessly. There was, however, little inclination anywhere to advance money at the present moment. There was no fear of the security; the question was simply one of ability. He still had hopes of success, but if he failed it would become necessary to raise the money in some way among the shareholders. It was of course not for him to indicate the means. The shareholders were men of business, and as well aware as himself of the position of the Company. In regard to the manufacture of gas, they had incurred a loss during the first nine months of Tls. 3,332, and they would probably be interested in hearing how this occurred. He had inquired into the matter with the help of the Engineer, and had ascertained that it had occurred at the time of first lighting, at the close of last year. More recently, the results had been much more satisfactory, and latterly they had been working at an actual profit. In April and May they had been making gas at 83.75, and selling it at $4.50 per foot; but it was estimated that in June it would not cost more than $3.50. So far the prospects were hopeful, and made it worth while to solicit new loan, and to carry on the operation. If they did not make a profit they would at least make no loss. The Chairman here explained the accounts at some length and concluded by pointing out that the total liabilities amounted to Tls. 40,000. These were the difficulties with which they had to contend.

Mr Hargreaves wished to ask what had led Mr. Lawrance to form so different an opinion as to the powers of the Directors to make a call, since the last meeting. He thought Mr. Lawrance had then stated pretty positively that they had that power, and many were staying away to-day under the impression that his opinion, when fortified, would be the same as that which they had heard him express before.

Mr. Lawrance thought he had carefully guarded himself from giving any opinion at the last meeting. He had stated he did not feel certain on the subject, and wished to look into the case. On doing so he found that they could make calls, certainly, but had no power to enforce them, in consequence of not being registered.

Mr. Hargreaves suggested whether Mr. Lawrance, as solicitor to the Company, were not bound to point out the difficulties into which the Company was drifting, in consequence of not having a legal standing.

Mr. Lawrance had not been regularly retained, and did not consider it his duty to watch the progress of the Company, or to express any opinion unless called upon to do so.

The Chairman remarked that it had originally been intended to raise the sum borrowed from the Mercantile Bank as a mortgage on the Company's property, but the transaction had never been completed.

Mr. Hargreaves said it was unfortunate the shareholders did not know their position more clearly at an earlier period; but it was now better to face it. He thought if the shareholders were sensible men, they would pay off the loan.

The Chairman enquired the nature of the debentures, which had been suggested. If they were not wofully mistaken, the Company was now paying its way, and would be able to go on if these Tls. 40,000 could be raised.

Mr. Lawrance said it was unfortunate so many shareholders were absent in England, as their agents here might not like to take the responsibility of subscribing for them.

Mr. Hargreaves remarked that, unless they could get the whole amount raised on debentures, they would be no better off. Would the shareholders make a loan? Had any willingness been expressed to come forward? He was quite willing to come forward if others would do so.

Mr. Wright enquired whether it would be possible to register the Company now.

Mr. Cowie supposed it would be so; but the difficulty was to get every individual shareholder to consent.

The Chairman explained that the loan from the Mercantile Bank originated in, their advancing on the 300 shares which still remained unallotted. He thought there was a chance, and a very good chance, of getting the required loan now, if the shareholders were unanimous in the expression of their wish that it should be raised. There was no doubt as to the efficiency of the undertaking, of its paying its expenses and leaving money in their pockets.

Mr. Hargreaves did not wish to make any remark that might appear harsh; but he thought as the Directors had allowed the Company to drift into its present position, it was their duty to make some proposal for extricating it, to do something more than prop se its dissolution.

The Chairman did not propose to dissolve. The present position of the Company was not due to him; but it might very possibly have been assisted by the little interest shewn by the general body of shareholders. He had personally given much time and attention to it.

Mr. Hargreaves said, unfortunately the facts stared them in the face, that there were liabilities to the amount of Tls. 40.000, and that an error had been made in the accounts to the amount of Tls. 11,000 at the last general meeting. Shareholders at a distance, on finding the accounts had been incorrect, would have their confidence shaken.

The Chairman said the six months which had elapsed since the last meeting must make a very considerable difference in any accounts. A concern must either make money or lose it. He should decline any further responsibility than he had already incurred. The management had caused him great trouble and anxiety; and if he were alone to be burdened with the responsibility he should be obliged to resign.

Mr. Hargreaves: Can you resign?

The Chairman replied that every one else had done so, and as he could not undertake the work alone he should be compelled to do so, too. His management had been unsuccessful hitherto, so they were taking a very wrong course in expecting him to continue. When names were solicited from him than his interest demanded, he could not do it. Mr. Hargreaves had been asked to join the direction; but had said he had other work, and had not accepted.

Mr. Hargreaves objected to join, while the accounts were in their present position. He had gone home with great hopes of the Company. The shares of the Hongkong Company showed a handsome premium, while these were at a heavy discount. It was not for the shareholders to take the initiative in proposing measures to extricate the Company from its present position. Those who had brought it there should get it out of it. If the shareholders would not respond they must lose their money.

The Chairman would be very happy to propose a resolution that the shareholders should give a loan at 12 per cent interest. But would any one help in the disposal of it?

Mr. Tootal referred to the loss shown to have been made hitherto on the manufacture of gas, and enquired as to future prospects.

The Chairman again explained that the loss only applied to the first three months, when they were making very little gas. The leakage had been reduced from 70 to 30 per cent, and the percentage would be still less as the consumption of gas became larger.

Mr. Tootal thought it better to wind up the Company and start afresh, giving the present shareholders a preference.

Mr. Hargreaves thought it better to come forward and help it through its present difficulties, and proposed the following resolution.

The shareholders of this meeting are of opinion that the liabilities of the Company, viz: Tls. 40,675.50 should be met by a loan voluntarily subscribed among themselves, to be secured by the issue of debentures* repayable in five years and protected by mortgage of the Plant, Land and Buildings of the Company, bearing interest payable half yearly at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Mr. Bebbe seconded this resolution which was carried.

The Chairman urged that it was not the interest of the shareholders that he should be left entirely alone in the direction. He begged the Company to appoint two other directors to assist him in the management of the money.

Mr. Bernard suggested waiting till it was seen how the loan was filled. It would be easy to judge from the amounts taken up by individuals, the degree of interest they felt; and to select directors of this ground.

Mr. Westall subsequently proposed, and Mr. King seconded.

That the subscription loan be not circulated until the Directors have received replies from persons already in correspondence regarding the sum, and that in the event of it being offered elsewhere, that the directors be empowered to accept it for six months.

This was also carried; and on the proposition of Mr. Fitzroy, seconded by Mr. Lawrance, the meeting adjourned until further notice.

* Debentures for Tls. 6,100, were subscribed for in the room.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.
Before C. Goodwin, Esq.

Sheng-Sheng-i, Wu-tzu-yu, Hwang-yu-ting, Chan-wen-tom, Wang-ten-Fung, Le-Lung, plaintiffs *vs.* P. & O. S. Navigation Company, defendants.

Judgment.—The owners of certain junks claim compensation for damage done to them by the P. & O. Company's Steam Ship *Nepaul*, which broke away from its moorings on the night of April 17th, and ran against the junks which were lying at anchor side by side. The Company does not dispute its liability to make some compensation, and the only question is as to the amount.

The materials upon which I have to form a judgment are the statements made on the one side by the owners of the junks, as to the nature of the damage done, and the evidence given on the part of the defendants as to the cost of repairing such damages, supposing them to have been suffered.

I do not think that sufficient evidence was produced on the part of the defendant, to show that the alleged damages had not been suffered, and I must accept for the most part, the statements made by the plaintiffs, but not their estimate of the cost.

Upon this basis I find as follows:—

1.—Shen-sheng-i claims for damages to anchor, sampan and cable of the junk *Sun-ming-yu*, 370 taels, for damages to the anchor, cargo boat and two cables of the junk *Shin-ming-yu*, 750 taels. Total 1120 taels. I award Tls. 429; Costs 47 dollars and Court fees.

2.—Wu-tzu-yu, claims for damages to the junk *Sung-sui-ize* to the anchor, cable, and two hats, 580 taels. I award 220 taels. Costs 37 dollars and Court fees.

3.—Hwang-ti-tung claims for damage to the anchor, sampan and two cables of the junk *Sze-sun-hei*, 624 taels. I award 230 taels. Costs 37 dollars and Court fees.

4.—Chow-wen-tow claims for damages to junk *Chui-wen* and to two anchors and a cable, 440 taels. I award 210 taels. Costs 37 dollars and Court fees.

5.—Wung-ku-dong claims for total loss of a cargo boat containing 360 piculs of beans and articles of clothing, 1,708 taels. I award 1,018 taels. Costs 62 dollars, and court fees.

6.—Lo-Ling, who claims 822 dollars, was nonsuited. The defendants are entitled to their costs 30, dollars.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.
20th July, 1866.

In re Dow & Co.

To-day an adjourned sitting was held for a meeting of creditors, proof of debts and for choice of creditors' assignees.

Mr. Hargreaves submitted a claim for Taels 632.51 for balance of an account, a question was raised as to the liability of the estate for this claim, it being alleged that the debt was contracted by the old firm of Dow & Co. and not by the firm now bankrupt. The claim was ordered to be referred to the creditors' assignees.

Mr. E. Whittall as attorney for Messrs. Scott Bell & Co., tendered a claim for £3609 there was the same objection to this as to the one before mentioned. Mr. Myburgh, on behalf of the whole body of creditors, objected to the admission of this claim as the debt balance was due by the old firm. The books of the bankrupts represent Messrs Scott Bell as debtors to the estate. After some discussion the claim was ultimately rejected.

The Comptoir d'Escompte put in a claim for Tls. 76,817.33 which sum represented 12 bills of Exchange amounting altogether to £22,405-1-1 at 5-10 Exchange that being the rate on the day of adjudication. Proof was admitted. The official assignee intimated his objection to the rate of exchange and gave notice of intention to move the assignees to appeal.

The Manager of the *North China Herald*, put in a claim for Tls. 32 which was admitted.

The meeting was adjourned to Friday 27th instant, when the assignees will be chosen.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 14th July 1866.

At a Monthly Meeting *of the* Council, *held at the* Public Office, *in the* Hongkong Road, *on* Thursday, *the 12th day of* July, 1866, *pursuant to notice.*

Present

William Keswick, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Alfred James How, Esquire, *Vice-Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor Coutts,
" Duncanson,
" Probst,
" Hayes,
" Ivison,

160.—The Secretary's summons calling the Meeting was read.

161.—The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

162.—A Report from the Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

Report of the Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee.

Your Committee have had a revised estimate to the 30th June prepared, also a General Balance Sheet.

Taking the estimate passed by the Land Renters at their meeting of the 18th April last and comparing it with the amended one, a loss is at once apparent in the anticipated Income of Tls. 22,488, and may be placed under the following heads:

Foreign House Tax.—Caused by unoccupied houses, re-assessments, reduction of rents, &c.	Tls.	1,288
Chinese House Tax.—Loss by reduction in assessments	"	6,341
Wharfage Dues.—Inability to proceed with the collection under the new tariff until the 1st June, and an anticipated commutation of the sums due from Natives, will occasion a loss under this head of	"	16,000
Salt Shops.—Loss on April collection	"	160
Lighting Rate.—Estimated deficiency likely to arise consequent upon reductions in house assessments,	"	750
	Tls.	24,539
Less Probable amount likely to be gained On Taxes outstanding on 31st March, 1866	Tls.	121.00
On Opium Licenses	"	1,930.00-2,051
	Tls.	22,488

It is thus apparent by the figures above given, that there will be an actual deficit at the end of the Municipal year of Tls. 22,488 in the expected receipts.

Your Committee note that the loss on the Chinese House Tax far exceeds the very liberal margin allowed by the retiring Council for reduction in assessments alone. By a reference to the monthly return of Houses occupied and unoccupied, it will be seen that there are 172 houses more inhabited in June than in May last. At the time of the framing of the Estimate, it was the opinion of Messrs. Hanbury and Hogg, that China rentals had attained their lowest rate—since then, further reductions have been made, but it may now be fairly assumed that rents are not likely to suffer a further fall—an assumption borne out by the fact of an increased number of houses being occupied, so that the present assessment,—arrived at after three years experience and after reductions effected by gradations, may be taken as the standard assessment—and the Council may be sure of the sum the Chinese House tax may be expected to yield.

Instances have been noticed by your Committee where the same class of native houses opposite each other in the same street are, owing to the competition amongst foreign owners, let for different rentals, and it is manifestly inequitable to tax the same class of houses in similar positions at different rates, because it happens that the occupier of one house has a more advantageous lease than that of another.

Your Committee would venture to remind owners of property that the tax is *not* leviable on the actual rent paid, but on an equitable assessment based on one principle.

Outstanding Taxes.—There was an amount of Tls. 27,008 handed over by the late Council on account of outstanding taxes; the sum of Tls. 23,619 has already been realized, and a further sum of Tls. 3,511 may be expected to be received.

The taxes now being collected are:—

Land tax, July to December, 1866, Foreign house tax September quarter, and Wharfage dues for the month of June, added to which are the usual License Fees &c., for the current quarter.

Mr. Michael Loftus, foreign tax collector, having resigned his post, Mr. George Rogers has been appointed to that office temporarily.

Municipal Savings Bank.—The convenience of this institution to certain classes of the community is apparent from the increased amount of the deposits and the number of depositors.

Cemetery Accounts.—Your committee have received a letter from the Revd. J. W. Lambath, expressing his inability to render the accounts of the cemeteries in the English settlement and at Pootung for the half year ended 30th June 1865 in the absence of Mr. J. W. Wright the late Sexton, who is expected to return to Shanghai in October next.

Rent due for houses in rear of the Council house occupied by the Municipal Compradore between 1863 and 1866. An account having been rendered for this in June by Mr. E. Pickwoad's agent in Shanghai, your committee took the claim into consideration and authorized the payment of Tls. 414.

Police Cells.—Your Committee have thought it desirable to place the sum of two thousand five hundred taels at the disposal of the Public Works Committee, for the building of the new Police Cells in the Central Police Station.

Weaving, Hubbling well and adjacent Roads.—Your Committee regret to state that the subscription list to date only contains 113 names, representing Tls. 1,195, an amount wholly inadequate to enable the Council to take over the charge of the road, and it is to be feared that the sum available from those who keep horses and carriages, will be far below the estimate of the retiring Council. It would seem that, unless the entire community subscribe Tls. 5 per head, no sufficient sum can be raised.

No notice, however, has been yet received from the Bubbling Well Road Committee, that they are prepared to hand that Road over to the Council.

Resolved—

163.—That the Report of the Finance Rate, and Appeal Committee be approved.

Various subjects were discussed; correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

Resolved—

That the Council do now adjourn.

W. Keswick,
Chairman.

Alex. Johnston,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned, first-class Manufactures are invaluable from every respectable Provision House in the World.
Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platina Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.
This Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients whose their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of
A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp,
House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27ja 690 January 27th, 1866

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.
The Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Cuthbert's new for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Webster, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions.
Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case 10 Guineas.
20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALEAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.
The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.
All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rus Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31de .726 30th June, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Commission Agent,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA, HERALD JULY 21, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, OPIUM AND COTTON RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Dust.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report,		34,409.	...	...	...	432	345 80	229.64	12	658	146	..	98	272	275	1,688
Coulusklyle,	16 July,	London,	4830.71	...	...	...	...	4830.71	...	535.94	72.00	11.25	...	5.80	25.40	66.00	716.39
Cinderella,	16 "	do.	4142.50	...	...	...	625.00	4687.50	1378.50	...	170.27	75.88	...	26.76	127.71	246.21	2025.33
Fuji-Yama,	16 "	do.	5354.73	...	...	...	...	5354.73	...	...	172.06	...	...	18.70	69.35	238.04	498.15
Vigil,	20 "	do.	3990.44	...	...	...	...	3990.44	...	...	462.18	...	22.16	9.89	181.14	840.47	1515.84
Star of China,	21 "	do.	7835.37	...	...	...	...	7835.37	...	...	78.17	17.00	...	9.12	5.22	12.65	122.16
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			60,582 75	...	...	...	957 00	27.044,55	1608,14	547.94	1612.68	250.13	22.16	168.27	680.82	1678.37	6565.87

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report		181.72	...	280.20	...	...	461.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	July 7	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	160.00	160.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suwonada	July 10	do	...	...	...	...	60.00	60.00	...	...	...	13.80	...	...	...	...	13.80
Ting-tze-fei	July 17	Tientsin	401.09	...	...	...	...	401.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			582.81	...	280.20	...	220.00	1083.01	...	...	...	13.80	...	...	...	...	13.80
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report		1878	1491	...	...	1878	1491	406	...	...	...	.....		199	116	2181	...
Singapore	July 7	G. B	1301	1036.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
Labourdonnais	" 20	"	392	312.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	.....		29	...	...	...
Cinderella			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		19	41.64	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...
			3571	2840.19	...	...	1878	1491	406	...	123	...	.....		215	157.64	2181	...

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report		326.	263	...	...	326	263	...	...	...	....	.....		152	...	.....	
Singapore	July 7		176	140.54	...	...	176	140.54	...	...	...	....	.....		...	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	****		...	...	.....	
			502	403.54	...	...	502	403.54	...	...	.....	.....	.....		152			
			.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....		.....	.....	....	

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Rpt.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwonada	July 10	Hongkong	30	24.06	.....	.....	30	24.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Vulcar	" 13	Coast	9	7.20	.....	.....	9	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Dumbarton	" 18	Hongkong	5	4.35	.....	.....	5	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....
			44	35.61	.....	.....	44	35.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Japan. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	America. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Total Piculs.
al as per last Report		...	...	...	...	...	342	1150	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1605
ation	July 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.32	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417.32
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	342	1201.32	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2022.32

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	710½	710.50	450	540.00	50	60.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	8	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	718½	718.50	450	540.00	50	60.00	...	...

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	63	52.10—11-16ths	124	148.80	10	12.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Tukao. Chests.	Tukao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	117	116.00	103	103.00	121	121.00	62	62.00	245	245.00	108	108.00	64	65.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	810.60
Patna	3	3.60	2	2.40	...	...	1	1.20	...	...	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	6	6.00	7	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14.40
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	120	119.60	105	105.40	126	127.00	70	71.60	254	254.00	108	108.00	79	73.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	859.20

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FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867. *(Continued.)*

Vessel's Name.	*Destination.*	*Date of clearance.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*S. O. Pekoe.*	*S. Caper.*	*Mixed.*	*Total Black.*	*Green.*
Total as per last report.....	.....	.....	144,895.21	1,586.93	5,590.33	336.52	2,682.88	201.90	20.49	155,114.26	00.77
Zingra.....	London, ...	July 7th	4,003.80	279.58	.....	.....	442.92	33.03	4.30	4,763.13	.....
Maitland.....	Do.	Do. 10th	5,766.49	854.78	57.85	.....	831.02	90.74	4.70	7,606.48	416.93
Total,.....	.....	.....	154,665.00	2,521.29	5,648.18	336.52	3,957.72	325.67	20.49	167,483.87	417.70

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From.	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 14	Pluto	Chl str	.....	Pike	Nankling	July 12		Chinese Government
... 14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 13	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 14	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Hougal	Swe barq	300	Petersen	Keelung	... 9	Sugar	Glover and Co
... 14	Wild Dayrell	Br sch	158	Darke	Sydney	April 30	Coals	Order
... 14	Camilla	Br barq	520	Jeffrey	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 20	do	Frazar and Co
... 14	Hindo	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	July 12	General	Dent and Co
... 14	Padang Padjang	Dut ship	600	Rehleing	Amoy	... 9	Rice	T. Kroes and Co
... 15	Batavia	Dut barq	430	Damsdolder	Nagasaki	... 2	Coals	Clausen Dreege and Co
... 15	Hintang	Old sch	146	Brumlop	Swatow	June 30	Sugar	Telge, Nölting and Co.
... 15	Queen of the Seas	Br barq	730	Reid	Sydney	May 23	Cokls	Augustine Heard and Co
... 15	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	July 13	General	H. Fogg and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 15	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Bessie Seawright	Prus bg	133	Tom	Keelung	... 11	Coals	Master
... 16	Burmah	Br ship	1174	Fulton	Newport	March 20	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 16	Arabia	Br ship	1210	W. Smith	Cardiff	... 19	do	Order
... 16	Chusan	Br str	434	Mooney	Nagasaki	July 12	General	E. A. Reynolds
... 16	Dilpusand	Br barq	624	Jones	Keelung	... 12	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 16	Acacia	Br barq	361	Martin	Sunderland	Feb 24	do	Order
... 17	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	July 16	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 17	City of Nantes	Br str	345	Mooney	Puchau	... 14	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 17	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 13	do	Trautmann and Co
... 17	Adch	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 12	do	P. & O. Co.
... 17	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Puchau	... 12	do	Moses and Co.
... 18	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 15	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Barrosa	H. M. S.	.....	Boys				
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Mélizan	Yokohama	... 13	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 18	Janet Mitchell	Br ship	711	Bulman	Swatow	... 11	Ballast	Order
... 19	Vulcan	Br str	180	Randall	Puchau	... 16	General	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 19	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 18	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 19	Golden State	Am ship	944	Delano	Hongkong	... 15	Coals	Olyphan and Co
... 19	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2307	Simmons	Hankow	... 16	General	Russell and Co
... 19	Ann Adamson	Br barq	504	Hutton	Swatow	... 12	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 19	Nizam	Fr barq	500	Arezo	Amoy		General	Thérie and Co
... 20	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 19	do	Russell and Co.
... 20	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Hongkong	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 20	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Yokohama	... 14	do	P. & O. Co.
... 20	Glengyly	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 20	Lauderdale	Br ship	850	Hutchings	Hankow	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
... 14	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 14	Elsaben	Prus bg	224	Kohn	Newchwang	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 15	Huqnong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Kiang-loong	Am str	946	West	Hankow & Ports	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 15	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Stephenson and Co
... 15	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and
... 16	Coulnakyle	Br sh	579	Morison	London & Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 16	Cinderella	Br sh	877	Williams	London	do	Dent and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Ying-taze-fei	Br str	315	Stockes	Tientsin & Chefoo		Trautmann and
... 17	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 17	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 17	Padang Padjang	Dut sh	523	Rehling	Nagasaki	Original	T. Kroes and Co
... 17	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 18	Primanguet	H.I.M.S.	.....	Bochet	Corea		
... 18	Tae-chang	Fr sch	102	Castrou	Tientsin	Sundries & Re-exports	Chartron & Monnier
... 18	Fusi-Yama	Br barq	556	Thompson	London		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Serpent	H.M.G.B.	.....	Bullock			
... 19	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 19	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 19	Maria Laure	Fr sh	393	Avril	Batavia		Vaucher, Frères
... 19	China	Ham str	648	Moller	Hongkong & C'ton	Silk, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 19	Amiral Charner	Fr barq	348	Nedelec	Hakodadi	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 19	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 20	Labourdonnais	Fr str	872	Rigodit	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 20	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 20	Vigil	Br sh	549	Thomson	London	do	Blain, Tate and Co
... 20	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Trautmann and Co
... 20	Adelina	Br bg	235	Ramsey	Chefoo	Re-exports	A. R. Tillo and Co
... 20	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co.
... 20	Star of China	Br sh	794	Hopo	London	Teas	Gilman and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec.	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	.....	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....	June 11	Ningpo
4 c	Barrosa	.....	Boys	H. M. S.	21	400	275	July 18	
4 c	Bustlisk	.....	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May 21	Hongkong
5 s	Firm	.....	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
6 s	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 3	Puchau
4 s	Starling	.....	Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Eyre	Br str	507	July 17	Hongkong	P. & O. Coy.	H'kong with Mails	23rd instant
9 c	Againcmnon	Middleton	Br str	1072	July 11	Hongkong	Preston, Bressell and Co		
3 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
P & O M	Cadiz	Cates	Br str	481	July 20	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.		
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
2 p	Chusan	Burdles	Br str	434	July 10	Nagasaki	E. A. Reynolds	Nagasaki	Immediately
9 c	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	July 17	Fuchau	Dow and Co.		
6 s	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May 24	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
4 p	Corea	Russell	Br str	648	July 20	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong & C'ton	25th instant
M I M	Dupleix	Mélizan	Fr str	871	July 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str		June 20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
4 p	Fosi-Yama	Dundas	Br str	710	July 12	Fuchau	Chapman, King and Co	Nagasaki	24th instant
J N J	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1265	July 20	Haukow	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus. str	30	Jan 19		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heechew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Louisa		Chl str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80		Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chl str	.....	July 14	Nankling	Chinese Government		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2307	July 19	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	23rd instant
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chiugjay	Chl str	800	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	80			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
6 s	Suwo Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	July 18	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	22nd instant
6 s	Ta-pang-nyo	Drege	Br str	517	May 23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Taku	Early
1 s	Teatloo	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
2 s	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	180	July 19	Fuchau	J. H. Wignall and Co		
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Morrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	July 17	Fuchau	Moses and Co		
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
	29 Steamers								

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